

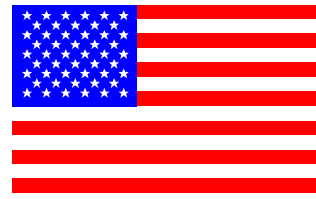
OASD(RA)

**Office of the Assistant Secretary
of Defense for Reserve Affairs
(OASD/RA)
Information Briefing**

January 24, 2007



AGENDA



OASD(RA)

Overview:

- **Background**
- **Manning**
- **Pay and Allowances**
- **Equipping**
- **Mobilization**

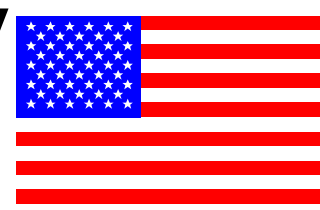
**Reserve Force
Organizations**

**Employer Support
Questions**





Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs



OASD(RA)



Hon. Thomas F. Hall
Assistant Secretary of Defense
Reserve Affairs



Hon. David S. C. Chu
Under Secretary of Defense
Personnel and Readiness



Hon. Gordon R. England
Deputy Secretary of Defense



Hon. Robert M. Gates
Secretary of Defense

Senior Enlisted Advisor
CSM Joseph A. Staudt

Principal Deputy
Mr. Craig W. Duehring

DASD (Manpower & Personnel)
Dr. John D. Winkler

DASD (Materiel & Facilities)
Ms. Patricia Walker

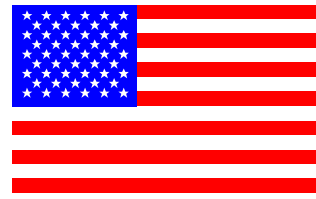
DASD (Readiness, Training & Mobilization)
MG James A. Kelley

DASD (Civil Military Policy)
Mr. John Hathaway

DASD (Resources)
Ms. Jennifer C. Buck

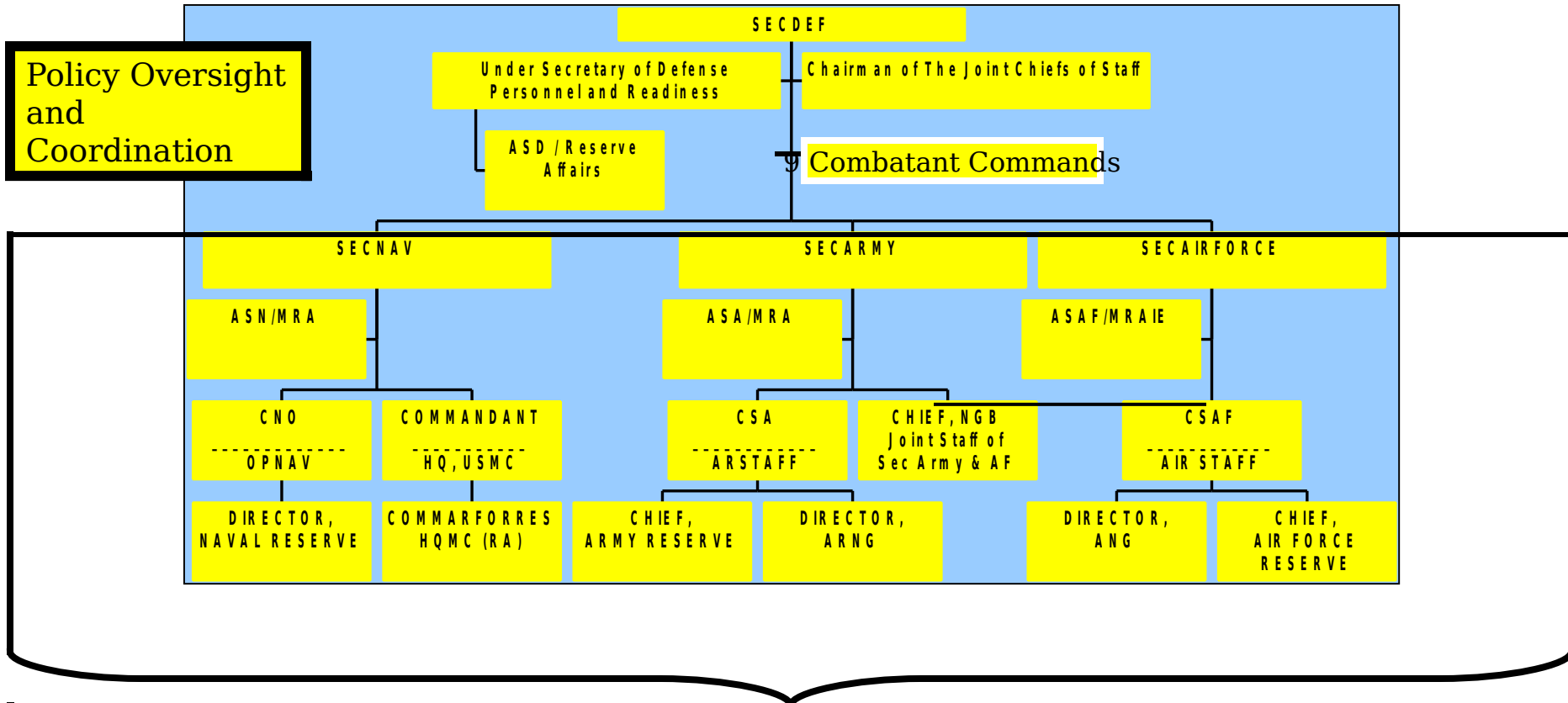
Reserve Forces Policy Board
Vacant



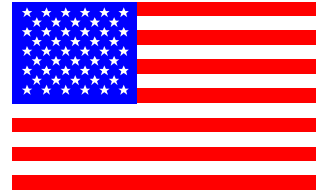


CONTROL OF RESERVES

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**Recruit, Organize, Supply, Equip, Train,
Service,
Mobilize and Demobilize.**



Reserve Components

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- **U.S. Reserve Components:**

- **People: 1.1 Million (M) members**
- **Budget: \$32 Billion (B)**
- **Equipment: \$144 B in inventory with \$7.7 B / year in new procurement**
- **Facilities: \$66.7 B inventory in 42,487 structures at 4,933 locations**
- **Force Manpower: about 44% of Total Military Force**

- **Reserve Components (RC) different Active Components (AC):**

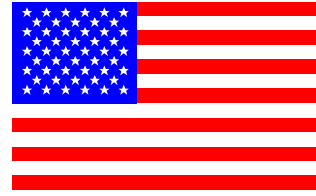
- **Special laws, regulations, and policies**
- **Role of citizen-soldier and State domestic missions**

- **Other characteristics:**

- **Differing State and territorial laws Shape National Guard peacetime use**
- **Seven components in five branches of the military**



U.S. Reserve Components

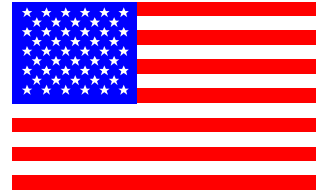


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- All volunteer - no conscripts
- Regionally based and recruited



- Fully trained and properly equipped for their mission
- Accessible for the full spectrum of missions



U.S. Selected Reserve Training

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- **39 DAYS PER YEAR**
- **Policy: Same training standard as Active forces**



Unit Training:

Pre-mobilization tasks based on command training assessments

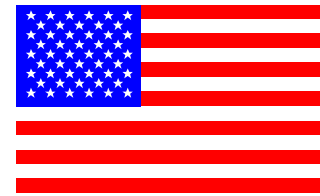
Two days per month normally conducted locally

- **Broken down into 4 hour periods = 24 days**

14-day Annual Training (AT) periods. Normally at a larger base or deployed; focused on critical wartime tasks. May be facilitated and supported by Active component or dedicated training units.

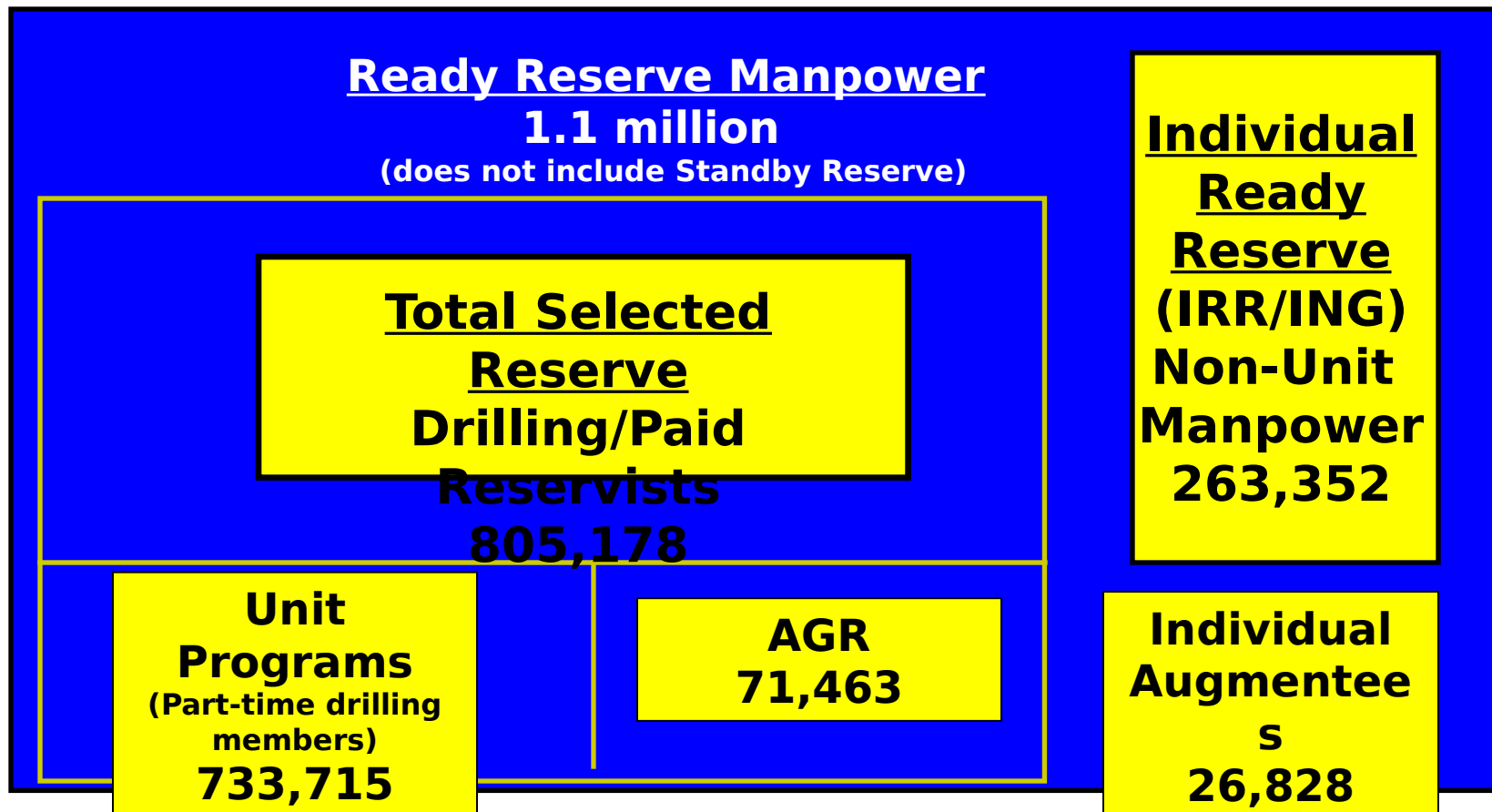


Organization of U.S. Reserve Manpower



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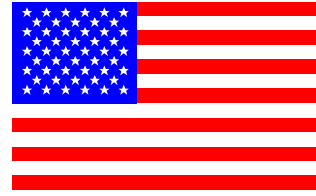
Ready Reserves are subject to mobilization



*As of: November 30, 2006.



Reserve Component Pay and Allowances

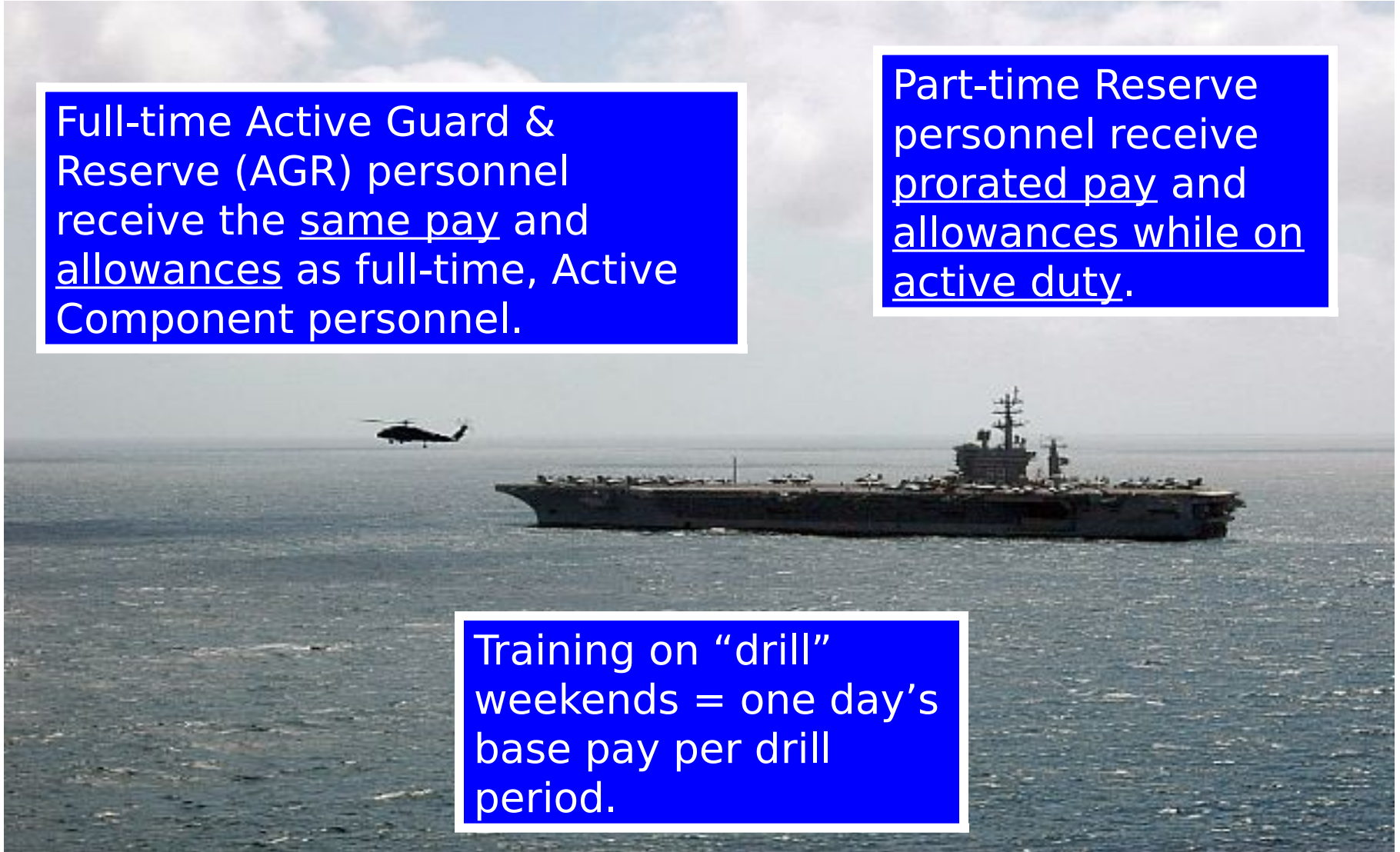


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Full-time Active Guard & Reserve (AGR) personnel receive the same pay and allowances as full-time, Active Component personnel.

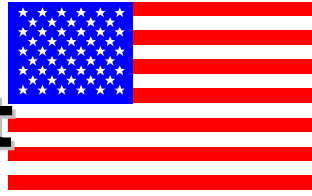
Part-time Reserve personnel receive prorated pay and allowances while on active duty.

Training on “drill” weekends = one day’s base pay per drill period.





Reserve Component Equipment



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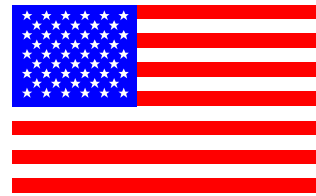
- Total Force Policy:
 - Equip “First to Fight” regardless of component
 - Deployed Ready Units
 - Improve compatibility and interoperability

- Units have individual equipment
- Most units have organic unit equipment





MOBILIZATION STATUTES

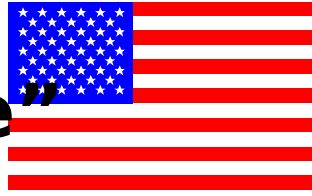


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Full Mobilization 12301(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Requires declaration of War or National Emergency by the Congress• Requires Congress in Session	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All Reservists including members in inactive status and retired members• No number limitation stated• Duration of War or Emergency + 6 Months
Partial Mobilization 12302	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Requires Declaration of National Emergency• Report to Congress	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ready Reserve• Not more than 1,000,000• Not more than 2 year duration
Presidential Reserve Call-up 12304	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Every 6 Months• Requires Presidential notification of Congress• <u>No</u> Declaration of National Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not more than 200,000• Selected Reserve, up to 30,000 IR• 365 days• Now includes terrorists incidents
15-day Statute 12301(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Service Secretaries may call Ready Reserve up to 15 days/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annual Training• Operational Missions• Involuntary
RC Volunteers 12301(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Requires consent of individual RC member• Governors must consent to National Guard activation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All Reservists• No number limitation stated• No duration stated



Policy Changes - “Rationale”

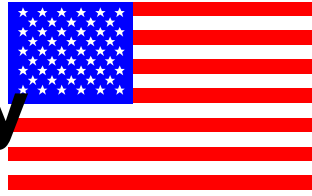


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- **Develop sustainable force rotation policies for the long term.**
 - ***AC 1:1 deployments are not sustainable***
 - ***RC 18 - 21 month mobilizations are not sustainable***
- **Spread the burden across all the components - Active, Guard, and Reserve.**
- **Provide predictability to service members, family members and employers.**
- **Maintain the All-Volunteer Force for the Long War.**



Key Features of New Policy

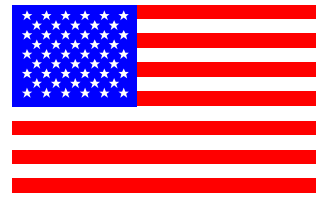


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- **Set planning objectives:**
 - ***Set goal for AC units and members of one year deployed and 2 years non-deployed.***
 - ***Set goal for RC units and members of one year mobilized and 5 years demobilized.***
- **Minimize Stop Loss for both Active and Reserve forces.**
- **Establish a new program to compensate and incentive Active and Reserve members required to deploy/mobilize early or often, or extend beyond new rotation goals.**
- **Provide hardship waivers that recognize exceptional circumstances facing members and families of mobilized/deployed members.**
- **Manage Mobilization of RC ground forces on a unit basis.**
- **Limit involuntary mobilizations of RC units and members to a maximum one-year.**



Accessibility



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Assume Presidential Reserve Call-up (PRC) with access to the Individual Ready Reserves (IRR) members.

Contingency Operations: Satisfy with volunteers first. Use PRC when numbers of qualified volunteers become insufficient.

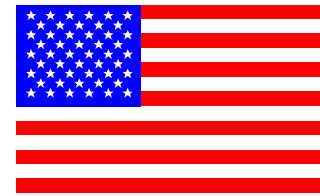
“Specialized units should assume early use of PRC.” (e.g.: airlift, air refueling, Intel, Combat Service Support, Psychological Operations and Civil Affairs)

Small Scale Contingency Implications





Percentages of Active and Selected Reserve Manpower

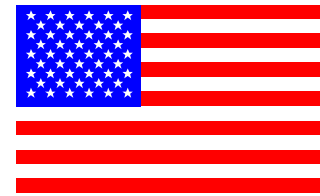


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<u>Service</u>	<u>Regular</u>	<u>Reserve*</u>
Army	49%	51%
Navy	83%	17%
Marine	82%	18%
Air Force	66%	34%
Coast Guard	84%	16%

*Includes only organized unit personnel and Individual Mobilization Augmentees, does not include Individual Ready Reserve





ORGANIZATION

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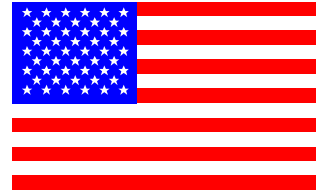


7 Reserve Components



**Federal and
State
Missions**





National Guard

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Derived from America's early tradition of the colonial militia and the constitutional power of the State

Responsive to both:

- Federal government for the national security mission
- Governor of the State for State missions

- Can be mobilized (Federalized) under federal law

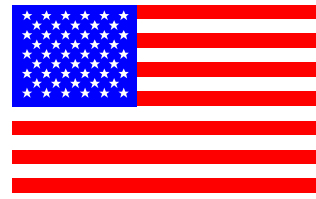
- Federal government provides >90% of funding - targeted at national security mission

- Principle State missions

- Disaster response
 - Support law enforcement activities as prescribed by State law



Army Guard & Reserve Overview



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Active Combat Forces	42 BCTs
(...building toward 48 BCTs)	
Reserve Combat Forces	34 BCTs
(...building toward 28 BCTs)	
Active End Strength	482 K
(+65K)	
Guard End Strength	350 K
(+8.2K)	
Reserve End Strength	205 K (+1K)
51% of the Total Army	

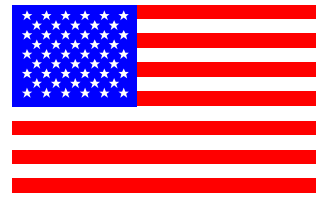


The Result:

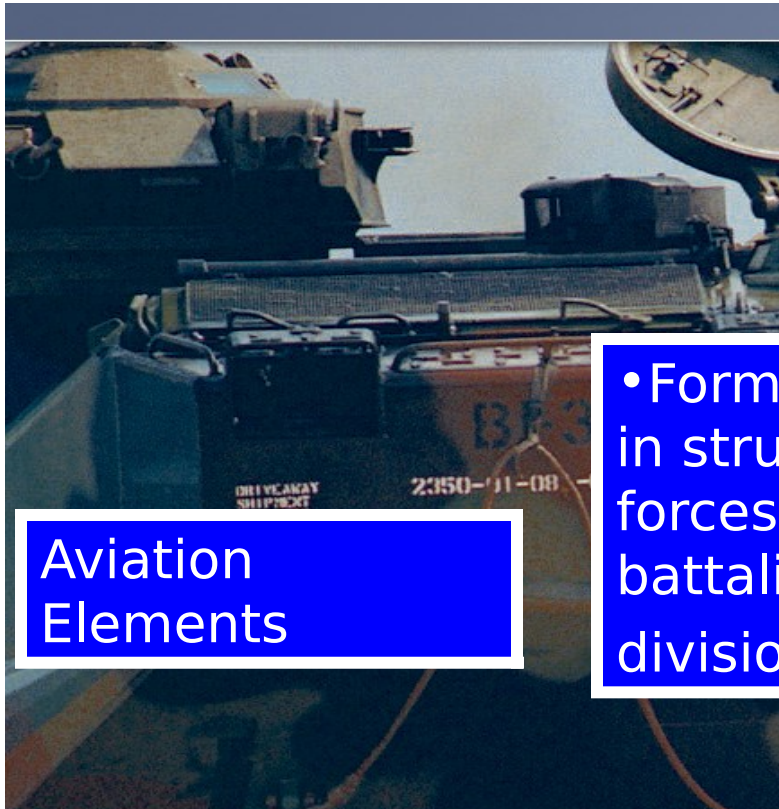
- An operational reserve allows for a smaller Active Army while maintaining a relatively large multi-component rotational capability.
- Guard Core Competency is Combat Forces.
- USAR Core Competency is combat support/combat service support
- Presently converting from a division centric legacy force to a brigade centric modular force.



Marine Forces Reserve Overview



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Aviation
Elements

Marine Expeditionary Forces (AC/RC) 3/1
AC End Strength 180K (+27K)
RC End Strength 39.6K
18% of the Total USMC

- Formations identical in structure to Active forces: companies, battalions, divisions, etc.

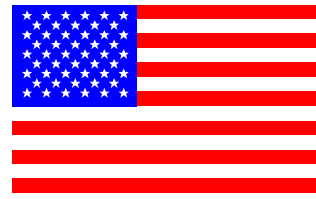


The Result:

- Maintains USMCR Augmentation/Reinforcement Structure
- Maintains traditional strengths . . . full integration, substantial
- Active support, high percentage of prior-service leadership



Navy Reserve Overview



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<u>RC Ships (% of Total Navy)</u>	17 (6.5%)
Guided Missile Frigates	9
Mine Countermeasure Ships	4
Mine Hunter Coastal (Osprey Class)	4
<u>Squadrons (Total)</u>	29
Carrier Air Wing Sqns	6
Maritime Patrol Sqns	3
Logistics Sqns	15
Helicopters Sqns	5
AC End Strength	345.8K
RC End Strength	71.3K
17% of the Total Navy	

The Result:

- Trained, Experienced, Surge Ready Maritime Total Force providing Operational Support to Combatant Commanders

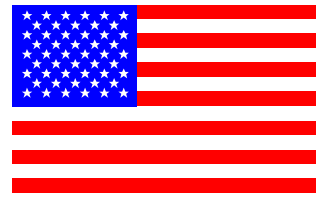
Navy Reserve

Ready...Responsive...Relevant





Air Guard & Reserve Overview



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AC/RC Total Aircraft Inventory

Tankers

256 / 335

Strategic Lift 189
/ 79

Theater Lift 179
/ 291

Fighter/Attack 1623 / 871

AC/RC End Strength

AC End Strength

352K

ANG End Strength 107K

USAFR End Strength 74K

34% of Total Air Force

Emerging Total Force Missions

- F-22, C-17, F-35
- Joint Cargo Aircraft (JCA)
- MAJCOM-C/NAF-C (Warfighting Headquarters)
- Unmanned Aerial Systems
- Air Support Ops Squadron
- Distributed Ground Station
- Space Based IR System
- Mission Control Station
- Flying Training Units

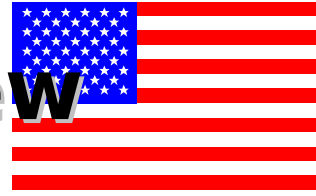


Integration:

- Increased combat capabilities for unparalleled air, space and cyber power
- Partners in present and future cutting-edge technologies providing increased regional-response and worldwide capabilities



Coast Guard Reserve Overview



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Current State:

- Defense-related role is primarily port security.
- AC units have assumed responsibility for Reservist training and employment.
- Secretary of Homeland Security can call up (Title 14) USCGR for domestic emergencies.

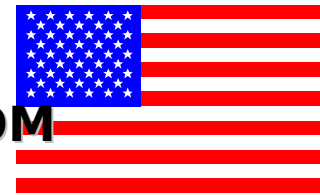
AC End Strength 41.3K
RC End Strength 10.0K
16% of Total Coast Guard





Reserve Components

NOBLE EAGLE/ENDURING FREEDOM/IRAQI FREEDOM



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Mobilized: 85,965 Demobilized: 502,619 Total:
588,584

Reserve Components	ARNG	USAR	ANG	USAF R	USNR	USMC R	USCG R	TOTAL L
Currently Mobilized (10 USC 12302)	46,320	28,586	1,534	380	4,965	3,870	310	85,965
Demobilized To Date *	223,824	136,858	35,375	32,064	30,469	35,250	8,779	502,619
Total Mobilized To Date *	270,144	165,444	36,909	32,444	35,434	39,120	9,089	588,584

* Includes RC mobilized and demobilized more than once.

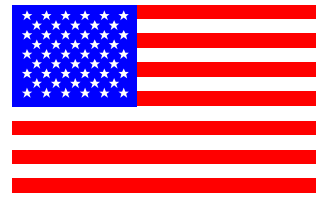
Mobilized: Involuntary Active Duty in a Federal Status (10 USC 12302) that authorizes the use of Reserve Forces for up to 24 months.

Source: Services Daily Mobilization Report As of: 22 Jan 2007,
0800 hours

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Reserve Component Civil Military Programs



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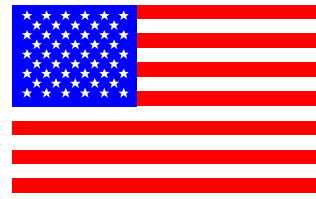


- Innovative Readiness Training
- National Guard ChalleNGe Program
- STARBASE
- America's Promise
- Volunteerism



EMPLOYER SUPPORT

National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (NCESGR)



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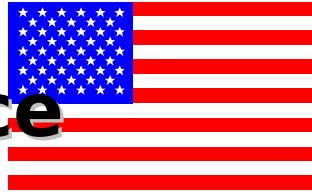


- NCESGR Leads DoD effort
- Executes programs and initiatives to ensure RC accessibility for training and operations
- Educate Active components on Reserve Component capabilities
- DoD is working incentives and protections for both employers and Reservists

- Reservists have legal job protection guarantees
- Cooperation from employers is critical to a healthy and accessible Reserve Force



Building an Effective Reserve Force



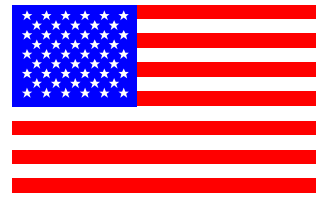
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- Fully trained
- Comparably equipped
- Missioned and adequately resourced
- Utilized
- Readily accessible
- Totally integrated with the Active Force



TWICE THE CITIZEN!



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Questions?

